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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY
INFORMATION REPORT

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COUNTRY Rumania

SUBJECT Organization of State Medical Care in Bucharest/Medical
Care Accorded Various Categories of Citizens/Pension
Procedures/Maternity Care/Availability of Medicines and
PLACE ACQUIRED Antibiotics/Tuberculosis Treatment
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1. The following medical information is based on experience in Bucharest dating through early Dec 53.

Organization of State Medical Care

2. Two charts will simplify this report.
3. The following chart shows the network of the Ministerul Sanatatii (Ministry of Health) within Bucharest.

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MINISTERUL SANATATII
(Ministry of Health)

(A)
DISPENSARE SANITARE - Intreprinderi,
Institutii de Stat (Medical Dis-
pensaries in State enterprises and
institutions.)

(1) Dispensar Sanitar (Medi-
cal Dispensary)

(2) Farmacia Dispensarului
Sanitar (Pharmacy)

(B)
DISPENSAR SANITAR RAIONAL (City
Sector Medical Dispensary)

(1) Dispensar Sanitar-Circa
(Medical Dispensary - City sub-
sector)

(2) Dispensar Sanitar Pentru
Copii-Raion (Children's
Medical Dispensary, City
sector)

(3) Dispensar T.B. - Circa
(Medical Dispensary for
Tubercular Patients, City
sub-sector)

(C)
FARMACIA DE STAT (State Pharmacy)

(E)
SPITAL (Hospitals)

(D)
FARMACIA DE RAION (Pharmacy, City
Sector)

(1) Farmacia de Circa (Phar-
macy, City Sub-sector)

LEGEND

(A) A medical dispensary exists in any major State enterprise or institution. Such dispensaries are usually well equipped. It supervises

(1) A medical dispensary in some or each of the enterprise's subdivisions. For example, the No. 101 Construction Enterprise of Trusul No. 1 in Bucharest maintains a dispensary in each of its work yards. This dispensary has an attendant but its function is mainly first aid.

(2) Pharmacy, which exists within the chief medical dispensary of the enterprise.

If a small enterprise or cooperative has no medical dispensary, its worker receive medical care at the nearest enterprise which has a dispensary.

(B) A medical dispensary exists in each raion (city sector) of Bucharest. It has equipment comparable to that of the medical dispensaries in State enterprises. A Dispensar Sanitar medical supervises:

(1) The medical dispensary in each of its circa (sub-sectors). These dispensaries are numbered. They include dental clinics.

(2) The sector medical dispensary for children.

(3) The Tuberculosis Dispensary in each of its circa (sub-sectors).

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- (C) State Pharmacies, in the center of the city.
- (D) A pharmacy exists in each city sector. It supervises:
- (1) A pharmacy in almost every one of its sub-sectors, depending on the population needs. One pharmacy may serve two city sub-sectors.
- (E) Each city sector has its own hospital. Hospitalization in a particular hospital is determined by place of residence. Hospitals are known as Spitalul Unificat Nr. 1 (the former Coltea Hospital) etc. - all numbered. Residents of the Raion 1 May are hospitalized in the Colentina Hospital; that hospital has a number but is still known locally by its old name.
4. The following chart shows the network of the Ministerul Prevederilor Sociale (Ministry of Social Insurance), which administers social insurance and pensions:

MINISTERUL PREVEDERILOR SOCIALE
(Ministry of Social Insurance)

(A)

CASA ASIGURARILOR SOCIALE
DIRECTIA GENERALA (Social
Insurance Fund - General Ad-
ministration)

(B)

CASA DE PENSII - DIRECTIA GENERALA
(Pension Fund - General Administra-
tion)

- (1) Biroul Casei Asigurari-
lor Sociale (Office of
the Social Insurance
Fund)

(C)

SEATUL POPULAR - RAION..X -
Directiunea Pensii (People's
Board City Sector X, Pension
Administration)

LEGEND

- (A)(B) The Ministry of Social Insurance supervises the Social Insurance Fund and the Pension Fund. The General Administration of the Social Insurance Fund supervises all Social Insurance Offices existing in State enterprises and institutions.
- 25X1X (C) [redacted] not know whether (C) depends directly on the Ministry of Social Insurance or on (B). Applications for pensions are made through the Pension Administration of the People's Board of each raion. Pension identification Cards (Carnet de Pensie) are issued through those bodies.
- (C)(1) In every State institution (enterprise, plant) there exists an office of the Social Insurance Fund. This office works closely with the Chief Delegate of the Trade Unions in the institution. This office issues the following documents:
- (a) Carte de Sanatate (Health Book), to personnel within the institution and to their family dependents (wife or husband and children). Each member of the family has his own Health Book. The Health

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Book is a booklet sized 11 x 16 cm with a thin brown cardboard cover. Inside there are about 30 light green pages. No picture of the holder is affixed. All issues of medicines and drugs, all medical visits and hospitalizations are registered in this book by the Dispensar Sanitar of the state institution or of the city sector. Individual cases will be described. The validity of the Health Book is linked to employment. Although Health Books are not withdrawn from a worker and his dependent when the worker is dismissed, they are not valid without an additional Adeverinta (statement) issued by the Personnel Office of the institution, if the worker is employed, or by the Statul Popular - Directiunea Pensilor of the raion if the worker has become a pensioner.

- (b) Foale de Concediu Medical (Medical Certificate), to personnel within the institution who need sick leave or hospitalization. Issued by the doctor of the Dispensar Sanitar of the institution and countersigned by the Trade Union delegate. Used for calculation of wages during sickness period.
- (c) Foale de Internare (Hospitalization Certificate), to personnel within the institution and their family dependents. Issue made by the doctor of the Dispensar Sanitar of the institution.

Rights of State workers and their dependents to welfare assistance, pensions and medical care are acquired through automatic wage deductions.

5. The procedures for medical care vary for certain categories of citizens. distinguish four categories:

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- (a) Workers and office employees within the Government's field of labor who are actively employed.
- (b) Family members of persons in Category (a), during the period that those persons are actively employed.
- (c) State pensioners and their family members.
- (d) Persons not within the Government's field of labor.

Medical Care for Persons in Category (a)

6. First-aid treatment for a minor bruise, cut etc. incurred during working hours is given directly by the medical attendant of the Dispensar Sanitar of the enterprise (1) in the chart of paragraph 3. No formalities are required. If the work accident is more serious but the worker can still walk alone, he is sent to the head Dispensar Sanitar of the enterprise (2) in paragraph 3 chart, and to the Biroul Casei Asigurarilor Sociale of the enterprise (See paragraph 7). If the worker needs urgent medical attention, the medical attendant of the subdivision Dispensar Sanitar calls an ambulance by phoning the Salvarea (phone number 23333). The formalities in this emergency will be completed later by the head Dispensar Sanitar of the enterprise.
7. Supposing the accident or illness is serious, but the worker can still walk. He reports first to the Personnel Office of his enterprise and secures from the Biroul Casei Asigurarilor Sociale (Office of the Social Insurance Fund) a Foale de Concediu Medical; he could obtain this same document directly from the physician of the head Dispensar Sanitar of the enterprise. He then reports to the head Dispensar Sanitar of the enterprise. (The head Dispensar Sanitar in Bucharest for the whole Ministry of Construction is located on Vasile Lunceu Street). At the Dispensar Sanitar the doctor fills in the worker's Foale de Concediu Medical and countersigns his Carte de Sanatate.

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(Health Book). A number of days of rest may be specified in the Foile de Concediu Medical, or the worker may perhaps be sent to the Dispensar Sanitar - Circa (Medical Dispensary of the city sub-sector in which he lives). That dispensary may have equipment which the institution dispensary lacks. Upon return to work, the worker completes the formalities for getting pay for the days he has missed on sick leave [See paragraph 11].

8. Supposing the worker has been sent with a Foile de Concediu Medical from his enterprise to his Dispensar Sanitar - Circa for a medical visit. Before reporting there he must obtain from the Personnel Office of his enterprise an Adeverinta (Official Statement), which confirms that he is within the Government's field of labor. The Health Book is not valid without an Adeverinta. The Adeverinta is prepared on a white sheet of paper, typewritten or sometimes printed, and stamped and signed by the Chief of Personnel of the enterprise. At the Dispensar Sanitar - Circa the worker applies to the Biroul de Fise (Records Office). This office maintains files on each worker, and each of his family dependents, living in its city sub-sector. These files are prepared by the Casa Asigurarilor Sociale (General Administration of the Social Insurance Fund). If the office does not happen to have a file on the worker-applicant, because it has not yet come through from headquarters, an office employee will prepare one; the combination of Carte de Sanatate and Adeverinta are sufficient proof of employment within the Government field of labor. Since the Carte de Sanatate bears no photograph, the office employee asks to see the applicant's Biroul Populatiei (Identity Card), to check the name and address on that document against those on the Carte de Sanatate and Adeverinta. The employee issues the worker with a small numbered ticket for the doctor the worker is to see. The worker is not compelled to show his Foile de Concediu Medical to the office employee, but it saves time in the issue of the ticket. The office employee registers the worker's visit in the worker's personal file (file). The worker then goes to the medical section and waits outside the office door of the doctor he is to see. When his turn comes he hands his ticket, Carte de Sanatate and Foile de Concediu Medical to an attendant. The ticket is destroyed; it merely established priority of medical visit. The doctor enters his remarks and any prescription or hospital recommendation in the worker's Carte de Sanatate and also in the Foile de Concediu Medical. The doctor countersigns these entries in a special column of the Carte de Sanatate, indicating diagnosis, date, etc., and stamps the entries with the stamp of the Dispensar Sanitar - Circa. The worker is not required to produce his Biroul Populatiei for the doctor.

9. If the Dispensar Sanitar - Circa lacks the facilities to treat the worker, he may be sent to the Dispensar Sanitar of the raion or, in urgent need of hospitalization, to the hospital of the raion. If he is treated at the Dispensar Sanitar of the raion, appropriate entries are made in his Carte de Sanatate and Foile de Concediu Medical. The Dispensar Sanitar of the raion may refer him for diagnosis or hospitalization to the raion hospital.
10. If the worker is sent for hospitalization, the assigning doctor - of the Dispensar Sanitar of the enterprise or raion or, in emergencies, of the circa - prepares a special form, the Foile de internare. The doctor records the issue of this document in the worker's Carte de Sanatate and signs and stamps the entry. With these two documents, the worker goes to the hospital of his city sector, which is also indicated on the Foile de internare. There he must identify himself with his Biroul Populatiei (Identity Card); all personal data is recorded in a file. During his period of hospitalization, his Foile de internare and Carte de Sanatate remain with the hospital administration. He receives back his Carte de Sanatate upon discharge.
11. If a worker has been ordered by a Dispensar Sanitar or hospital to stay home from work a period of days or to be hospitalized, his Foile de Concediu Medical entitles him to draw pay for the period of absence from work. The document is countersigned and stamped by the Syndicate Delegate of the enterprise.

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It is then handed to the Social Insurance Fund office (office of the Social Insurance Fund) of the enterprise. That office calculates the money due the worker and its cashier pays him. If the worker is hospitalized for a long period and is unable personally to collect his pay, the hospital issues him a special Foais de Concediu Medical at the end of each month. This is signed by the Medical Commission of the hospital and stamped with the hospital stamp.

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went to the Syndicate Delegate of the enterprise, had the Foais de Concediu Medical countersigned and stamped, and handed it along with the Delegation to the Social Insurance Fund office of the enterprise. About 10 days later

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Under a new law hospitalized workers are entitled for 12 months (formerly eight) to their basic wage, minus 20%, 1% being the Prima de Tehnicitate (Technicians's premium) and 8% being the Prima de Productie (production premium). Thereafter, the worker, depending on his incapacity, is automatically proposed for a pension by the Personnel office of his enterprise.

12. If a worker falls sick at home and can't get to work one morning, a member of the family phones the Dispensar Sanitar of the enterprise and requests a medical visit. The member also notifies the Personnel office of the enterprise. A doctor calls from the enterprise that day. He may ask the sick worker to identify himself. He issues a Foais de Concediu Medical after examination and records his diagnosis etc. in the worker's Carte de Sanatate. The doctor may call again if it is a serious case. Usually he just writes a Reteta Medicala (medical prescription) for any drugs or medicines the worker needs. This prescription is written on headed paper of the Dispensar Sanitar of the enterprise and is signed and stamped by the doctor. The items prescribed may be collected by a member of the patient's family at the Dispensar Sanitar (the pharmacy of the dispensary of the enterprise). The enterprise doctor who visits the worker's home can also hospitalize the worker immediately, by calling the Salvarea and preparing a Foais de Internare - making the appropriate entries in the worker's Carte de Sanatate. A state worker may not request medical assistance from the Dispensar Sanitar-Circa, unless sent there specifically by the doctor of his enterprise. The various Dispensar Sanitar-Circas handle the worker's dependents, who have acquired the right to such medical care through the head of the family being in the Government's field of labor.

13. In a home emergency, even at night, the worker can phone the Salvarea. An ambulance comes and takes him to the hospital of his region. The identification formalities proceed at the hospital upon arrival. The other formalities - Foais de Internare etc. - are completed through official channels between the hospital and the Personnel and Social Insurance Fund offices of the worker's enterprise. Payment for the ambulance is also done through official channels, unknown to me.

Medical Care for Persons in Category (b)

14. All medical care for adult family members of an active worker in the Government's field of labor proceeds through the responsible Dispensar Sanitar-Circa. The adult family dependent holds a Carte de Sanatate, obtained from the office of the Social Insurance Fund of the head of the family's enterprise. When the adult family dependent needs medical attention, the worker gets him or her an Adeverinta from the Personnel office of the enterprise. As stated before, the validity of the Carte de Sanatate is linked to an Adeverinta. Together, they entitle the adult dependent of a state worker to free medical care and free hospitalization. At the Dispensar Sanitar-Circa the person follows the same procedure as the worker in category (a) (Paragraph 8), except that he is never issued a Foais de Concediu Medical.

If he needs hospitalization, the doctor of the Dispensar Sanitar-Circa can hospitalize the patient (if urgent) or send him to the Dispensar Sanitar of the raion. If the patient is hospitalized, the doctor fills in the usual Poais de Internare.

15. Medical care for a person in this category may also be requested by phone. The raionul and circa Dispensar Sanitara have a special group of doctors called Doctori Pe Teren (field doctors), who limit their activities to periodic visits to patients' homes, where they prescribe medication and recommend hospitalization if necessary. The same formalities follow as for Category (a) if hospitalization is recommended: identity check, preparation of Poais de Internare, notation of recommendations and prescriptions in the Carte de Sanatate. If the doctor gives the patient a prescription (Reteta Medicala), he writes it on the headed paper of the Dispensar Sanitar (Raionul or Circa), signs and stamps it. Such prescriptions may only be filled at the patient's Farmacia de Circa. The medicines are issued free of charge. [Source later in text explains that by drugs he means streptomycin and penicillin]. The Dispensar Sanitar-Circa doctors know what is available within their city sub-sectors. They may issue the prescription on a Farmacia de Raion.
16. The various Dispensar Sanitar-Circas are open only during the day, from 8 AM to 2:30 PM, weekdays. If a person in this category needs urgent medical attention at other hours or at night, he phones the Salvarea for an ambulance. The other formalities (Adeverinta etc) are completed at the hospital.
17. Adult family dependents of a State worker are not entitled to any cash payments during hospitalization.
18. Medical care for child dependents (up to the age of 10 or 12, [redacted] of a State worker, or a State pensioner is given through the Dispensar Sanitar Pentru Raion (Children's Health Unit, City Sector). The same formalities as for adult dependents are followed. During bad weather, infants up to 18 months are visited at home. Certain children are also entitled to rest periods in mountain rest centers.

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Medical Care for Persons in Category (c)

19. The issue of a State pension to a worker in the Government field of labor takes the following procedure. After a 12 month period all cash payments from the Social Insurance Fund office of his State enterprise to an incapacitated or hospitalized worker cease. Simultaneously the Personnel Office of the enterprise files a proposal for the issue of a temporary pension to him. The proposal is sent to the Casa de Pensii - Directia Generala (Pension Fund, General Administration). The worker also receives from the Personnel Office of the enterprise an official notice which invites him to file a written pension application with his Statul Popular-Raion Directiunea Pensiiilor (Pension Administration of the People's Board of the Raion in which he lives). The Personnel Office records the pension proposal in the worker's Carnet de Munca (Work Book). The next step is the worker's. He files his written pension application, attaching the following documents:

(a) Birth certificate, Marital status certificate and birth certificate of each child. Obtained from the Serviciul Starea Civile (Civilian Status Section) of the People's Board of the Raion in which he lives.

(b) Adeverinta from the Personnel Office of the enterprise - where he was employed - stating that he was within the Government field of labor.

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- (c) Adeverinta de Salariu (Wage or Salary Statement), also obtained from the Personnel Office of the enterprise where last employed, stating his wage for the last 12 month period prior to filing pension application.
- (d) Adeverinta de Activitate de Lucru in Campul Muncii (Statement of Work Activities within the Labor Field), also obtained from the Personnel Office of the enterprise, which copies the record in the worker's Carnet de Munca.

A Certificat Medical de Expertiza (Medical Certificate) is sent directly to the raion Pension Administration by the hospital where the applicant is hospitalized. This is issued by a special board of doctors at that hospital, following the pension proposal from the Personnel Office of the enterprise. [REDACTED] the hospital receives a copy of that proposal. The applicant must now wait about four to six months. A higher board of doctors, the Comisia Casei Pensilor (Commission of the Pension Fund) examines the case and issues its decision through a Process-Verbal.

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20. The pension is paid to the worker from the date his application was registered at the Pension Office of the People's Board of his raion. The amount of pension is based on the applicant's years of work and payments for social insurance. Periods of work prior to the Communist regime are considered, if it can be proved that payments for social insurance were made. The present pension law provides that a worker can qualify for a pension if he can prove he has completed, and paid contributions during:

- (a) 12 years of work up to the age of 40, [not clear whether and or or/
- (b) 15 years of work from the age of 45.

If the worker qualifies, the amount of pension is calculated as follows:

- (a) Calculated on his last full basic wage if the enterprise has completed four years of activity.
- (b) Calculated on 80% of his last basic wage rate if the enterprise has completed three years of activity.
- (c) Calculated on 60% of his last basic wage rate if the enterprise has completed two years of activity.
- (d) Calculated on 40% of his last basic wage rate if the enterprise has completed one year of activity.

21. An engineer in his early 40's who had worked in the construction business since the Nineteen Thirties, and in a firm that was nationalized in 1948, retired with TB in 1951 from a post as chief engineer. In 1955 he received a monthly State Pension of 415 Lei (given in present Rumanian currency). This represented actually 47% of his last basic monthly wage. He received the pension every month: the postman handed him a Post Office order issued on behalf of the Casa de Pensii-Directia Generala. He continued to draw this pension, with no deductions, throughout a period of hospitalization.

22. Effective the date of the issue of his pension, the pensioner enjoys the same rights to State medical care as persons in Category (b) - family dependents of workers in the Government's field of labor. Family dependents of a pensioner also enjoy these rights. Thus a pensioner, if not hospitalized, obtains medical attention through the Dispensar Sanitar-Circa of his city sub-sector or sector. He and his dependents follow the same procedures as persons in Category (b), except they must secure an Adeverinta, stating that the head of the family is a State pensioner, from the Sfatul Popular - Raion X - Directiunea Pensilor, the Pension Office of the People's Board of the

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pensioner's raion. The pensioner and his dependents hold Health Books, but the validity of these Health Books depends on an Adeverinta from the Pension Office. No charges are made for medical assistance or drugs issued to the pensioner or his dependents.

23. "The Carnet de Pensie (Pensioner's Identification Card) was issued Sept or Oct 53. It is a booklet, about eight by 10 cms with a thin brown cardboard cover and 18 white inside pages. It contains all the pensioner's personal data and carries his picture. It has the heading of the Ministerul Prevederilor Sociale, Statul Popular - Raion X...Directiunea Pensilor (Ministry of Social Insurance, Pension Administration, People's Board, City Sector X..). It is valid for three years. Each page contains two detachable coupons. Each month, by detaching a coupon, signing it and having it stamped by the Pension Administration of his raion, the pensioner is entitled to draw ration cards from the Ration Card Office of the raion in which he lives. The coupon also entitles his family dependents to draw ration cards from the same office. Before detaching a coupon the pensioner fills in his name, surname, street number, address, city sector and signature. The number on the coupon corresponds to the number on the Carnet de Pensie. A pensioner and his wife are entitled to D-1 ration cards, their children to D-2 ration cards. [See [redacted]]. They are also issued firewood and coal rations and D-1 and D-2 clothing ration cards.

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Medical Care for Persons in Category (d)

24. "Persons not within the Government's field of labor, or pensioners therefrom, are not entitled to medical care from a city Dispensar Sanitar unless in possession of a Certificat de Paupertate (Poverty Certificate). [redacted] that such a certificate is obtained from the People's Board of the raion in which the person lives, [redacted] not know the issue procedure. 25X1X 25X1X
25. "A doctor from a Dispensar Sanitar-Circa will not attend a person without the Government's field of labor unless that person can produce a Certificat de Paupertate. But any citizen in an emergency may phone for an ambulance from the Salvarea. The ambulance will take him to the hospital of the city sector in which he lives. At the hospital his urgent case will be given due medical attention, regardless of his social and labor status. When the time comes for discharge from the hospital, the citizen without the Government's field of labor must either produce a Certificat de Paupertate or pay for the days hospitalized. If he cannot pay, he is not discharged. [redacted] not the penalties involved. 25X1X
26. "If a citizen without the Government's field of labor has a Certificat de Paupertate, he follows the same formalities at the Sanitar Dispensar of his city sub-sector as a citizen in Category (b). If he needs hospitalization, and the case is not urgent, he must wait until there is a vacancy and the hospital director decides to admit him. Priority for hospital care goes to persons within the Government's field of labor.
27. "Persons without the field of labor and not in possession of a Certificat de Paupertate may get medical care from private doctors at home, if they have the money to pay.
28. "All persons without the Government's field of labor, who are not pensioners and who do not have a Certificat de Paupertate, may obtain drugs only through a Farmacia de Stat (State Pharmacy). If a person in Category (d) has a Certificat de Paupertate, he may obtain drugs through his Farmacia de Circa or his Farmacia de Raion.

Hospitalization Priorities

29. "The priority scale for hospital admission is:

1. Top priority to active persons within the Government field of

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labor and to their direct family members. Top priority also to pregnant women, regardless of husband's status.

2. Pensioners and their family members.
3. Persons not within the Government's field of labor who possess a Certificat de Paupertate.

Bribery

30. Doctors of hospitals, State enterprises, city Dispensar Sanitar etc. may not be bribed under any circumstances. The doctors are scared of bribery, since any exposure would lead to immediate arrest. They follow regulations and try to avoid any trouble with the workers.

Maternity Care

31. Pregnant women receive medical care regardless whether their husbands - if they have one - is a State worker, a State pensioner or in possession of a Certificat de Paupertate. [Not clear if they receive medical care if their husbands are without the Government's field of labor and without a Certificat de Paupertate.] Abortion is severely prohibited and punishable under law. Pregnant women must register at the Gynaecologic Section of the Dispensar Sanitar - Circa upon which they depend. By law, a doctor is bound to report any pregnancy case, to the Gynaecologic Section of the woman's Dispensar Sanitar. Midwives attend the women, under the supervision of obstetricians. These midwives may also call at a patient's home. From the fifth month of pregnancy the pregnant woman, regardless of husband's status, is issued ration supplements of sunflower oil, sugar and bread. By law, deliveries may only be made in a hospital. One hears of home deliveries, but they are forbidden. At the first signs of labor, the woman phones the Salvarea and is taken to the hospital.

Requisite Vaccinations and Immunizations

32. There are obligatory vaccinations and immunizations [not specified] for children, regardless of parents' social status, who have reached the age of 12 months. These vaccinations and immunizations are done free of charge at the various Children's Medical Dispensaries. Each Children's Dispensary has a list of the children within its city sector. This list is prepared by the Serviciul de Stare Civila (Civilian Status Office) of the raion People's Board. The child is called by postcard to the Dispensar Sanitar Pentru Copii upon which it depends. The parents are given a Certificat de Vaccin Vaccination Certificate) for the child.
33. [redacted] no general information on vaccinations for adults. In intreprinderi No. 1 - Bucuresti (State Enterprise No. 1 of the Ministry of Construction, Bucharest) all employees underwent obligatory vaccination against typhoid fever at the Dispensar Sanitar of the enterprise in 1950. This vaccination was registered in each employee's Carte de Sanatate.

Medicines and Drugs

34. To summarize the availability of medicines and drugs for the various categories of citizens in Bucharest - by drugs [redacted] streptomycin and penicillin:
 - (a) Workers within the Government's field of labor obtain drugs and medicines from the Pharmacy attached to the Dispensar Sanitar of their enterprise [institution, plant. If the prescription cannot be filled there, the State worker may be referred by the enterprise doctor to the Pharmacy of a city sub-sector or sector. Issue of drugs is free of charge.

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- (b) Family dependents of a person within the Government's field of labor, pensioners and their family dependents, persons without the Government's field of labor who have a Certificate de Paupertate, pregnant women, and children up to the age of two whose parents fall in none of the above categories, may obtain drugs and medicines through the pharmacies of city sub-sectors and sectors. Issue of drugs is free of charge.

35. The State Pharmacies (Farmacia de Stat) serve the following citizens:

- (a) In exceptional cases, State workers who have been unable to fill their prescriptions at the pharmacies of their enterprise or in a city sector or sub-sector.
- (b) Any citizens, regardless of social status, who possess a prescription for medicine from a private doctor and who can afford to pay for this prescription. Private doctors may only write prescriptions on State Pharmacies. Private doctors are not allowed to write prescriptions for drugs. The use, issue and distribution of drugs - streptomycin, penicillin - is handled solely by state doctors attached to the various Dispensar Sanitar of enterprises or city sectors and sub-sectors or to city hospitals. Thus, State doctors, who have a private practice apart from their official jobs - and most do - are not allowed when acting in their private capacity, to write a prescription for a drug for a person who is not within the Government's field of labor, or a pensioner thereof, or a family dependent of a State worker or pensioner.

36. Streptomycin and penicillin are available only in the pharmacies of city sectors and sub-sectors. Prices in these pharmacies, upon presentation of State doctor's prescription [autumn 1953]:

Streptomycin (French) - 14.95 Lei per gram
 Penicillin (unknown brand) - 9.00 - 10.00 Lei for 100,000 units.

Persons entitled to buy such drugs must pay for them. They are not issued free of charge. Prices of streptomycin and penicillin on the black market:

Streptomycin (US product - Merck) - 60.-70. Lei per gram
 Penicillin (US product - Merck) - 40.-50. Lei per 100,000 units.

37. Black market drugs are available, mostly through private doctors or through people who have black market 'connections'. These latter are often reselling the drugs obtained by private doctors.

38. The Romanian anti-tubercular drug known as PAS is sold without medical prescription in State pharmacies. One hundred tablets (30 grams) costs 64.50 Lei [early Dec 53].

Prevention and Treatment of Tuberculosis

39. Each Bucharest sub-sector has a T.B. Dispensar (T.B. Medical Dispensary).

40. There is a high incidence of tuberculosis in Bucharest. The authorities are trying to meet this problem. All new State workers must, when hired, have a special X-ray at the Dispensar Sanitar of the enterprise, if the apparatus is available there, or at the Dispensar Sanitar of the sub-sector or sector in which they live. Compulsory periodic X-rays are now made of all persons within the Government's field of labor. Moreover, a medical certificate is necessary prior to employment within the Government's field of labor. Persons with tuberculosis cannot obtain work, although no law specifically forbids their hire.

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Any citizen with a diagnosed tubercular condition, must, regardless of social origin and status, have a periodic X-ray at the TB Dispensar-Circa of the city sub-sector in which he lives. This X-ray is free of charge, even if the patient is a 'reactionary', private doctors must, under law, report all tubercular cases to their local TB Dispensar-Circa; failure to report brings heavy penalties, perhaps arrest. All private doctors, and State doctors acting in private capacity, must register the personal data and address of any tubercular patient. Thus, the patient will eventually be summoned to his local TB Dispensar, whether he himself has reported the illness or not. He will be summoned through the normal mails. If he doesn't report when ordered, the doctor of the TB Dispensar has the power to have the person picked up at his home and brought to the TB Dispensar under Militia guard. He must be examined and have an X-ray. A file is kept on each tubercular person: personal data as well as clinical history. If the tubercular person is a State employee, any private or State doctor must report his condition in the same way, to the Dispensar Sanitar of his enterprise as well as to the Dispensar Sanitar of the sub-sector in which he lives. In one way or another the local TB Dispensar will be notified.

40. "A tubercular person within the Government's field of labor will get the same priorities for medical care as described above [paragraphs 5-13]. If he is not within the Government's field of labor, or a pensioner or dependent thereof, but can produce a Certificat de Paupertate from the People's Board of his raion, he is entitled to:

- (a) Extra rations of bread and firewood.
- (b) Medical examination for all members of his family and free obligatory medical visits for any - regardless of social origin - affected with TB.
- (c) A priority place among patients waiting for hospitalization if hospitalization is recommended [see paragraph 29]. The hospitalization procedure will involve the usual Foarte de Internare form.
- (d) He is not entitled to drugs, unless issued in a hospital while he is hospitalized.

If a tubercular patient is not within the Government's field of labor and not in possession of a Certificat de Paupertate - and thus not entitled to hospitalization - he must still make monthly (free) visits to his local TB Dispensar-Circa. He receives no extra rations. The doctors simply want to check his status. [REDACTED] 25X1X not know whether such a person is sent to a State hospital if his condition becomes severe and a threat to others.

41. "There have been no obligatory medical check-ups of all citizens in Bucharest. A person not within the Government's field of labor who has a Certificate de Paupertate can apply for a medical examination at his local Dispensar Sanitar-Circa. If there are any doubts, the person will be referred to the local TB Dispensar. The State Doctori Pe Teren who make home visits must also report all TB cases they discover. They send a file on the person to his local TB Dispensar and request hospitalization, if the patient has a Certificat de Paupertate and the case warrants such treatment.

42. "[REDACTED] estimate that 60% of the people in Bucharest have some sort of tubercular condition. [REDACTED] She was sent, as the daughter of a State pensioner, to the Children's TB Sanitarium at Tg. Mures [Targu-Mures ?] for two months in summer 1953, upon recommendation of the Chief Doctor of our local TB Dispensar. The child joined a group at the Gara de Nord station in Bucharest. [REDACTED] not have to pay anything for her visit there, not even the railway ticket. She also had to make a visit each month to our local TB Dispensar. She received no other special treatment or food supplements."

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LIECHAU, [REDACTED] - end -

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856.01	60M	5-11/712.41	60M
103.492	60M	5-11/712.42	60M
107.72	60M	5-11/712.6	60M
107.73	60M	8-12/712.4	60M
107.71	60M		
107.79	60M		
856.12	60M		
856.05	60M		
857.194	60M		
644.53	60M		

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